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THE

OF THE MOST NOBLE

Cornwallis,

Who has been engaged in the Service of it ever since the Year

In the AMERICAN & INDIAN WAR.

A bold and valiant Warrior—a Peace-Maker—a good Statesman—

A FRIEND.

The RIDDLE shot from the CAMP.

WITH AN EXPLANATION.

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Jan 19. 1817

THE

LIFE

OF THE MOST NOBLE

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, &c.

THIS much lamented nobleman was born at his country mansion, Brome, near the town of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, on the 31st of December, 1738, and succeeded his father, Earl Cornwallis, in titles and estate, 23rd of June, 1762. His titles till his death, were, "Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, and Baron Cornwallis, Knight of the Garter, and a Baronet of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a General in the Army, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotarum of the Tower Hamlets, Constable of the Tower of London, Governor, General, and Commander in Chief of Bengal, and over all the Presidences in the East Indies, and the Royal, as well as the India Company's armies there, a Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot."

His honors, titles, and estate, descend to his only son, Charles Viscount Brome, born, 22nd October, 1774,

member in the present Parliament for the county of Suffolk, (where most of the estate and noble mansion lie) who is married to Louisa, daughter to the Duke of Gordon: a young nobleman of great abilities, whose conduct at present, fairly entitles the world and his country to expect that he will also inherit his father's eminent virtues.

Before we proceed on the early part of his life, to lead the reader step by step to his high preferments, which is immediately intended; it will be proper first to give a short account of his death, and the great grief of the commanders and governors in India, on account of the loss of so able and distinguished a character.

The Marquis's health was visibly on the decline before he left the ship in which he took his passage out, and before he had been many days ashore, his appetite failed him, and he grew progressively worse to the time of his dissolution.

He was perfectly aware of his approaching fate some time before its taking place, and employing his declining strength in forming arrangements for the guidance of Sir Robert Barlow, until the arrival of a successor, regularly appointed by government.

Though he had complained some days of the loss of appetite, and gradual decay of strength, his attendants were by no means prepared to expect that these symptoms would have terminated so fatally in so short a period. On the evening of the 4th of October, no change had occurred in the state of his health, which could indicate his so fast approaching catastrophe; on the contrary, he conversed with his usual cheerfulness, attended to various details of business, and made arrangements for continuing his journey on the very day on which he resigned his valuable life, which was on the 5th. His remains were interred at the village Ghazee-

pore, in the province of Benares, where his lordship had arrived in his progress to join, and take command of the army in the field, as well as for the accomplishing other important objects intimately connected with the interests of the state.

During a long and active life, distinguished by eminently honorable and arduous exertions in the service of his country, this illustrious and revered nobleman manifested all the energies, combined with all the virtues which can dignify exalted public station, and adorn the sphere of private life.

As a patriot, a statesman, a warrior, and a man, the character of Marquis Cornwallis shines with distinguished lustre.

The records of the British empire in Europe, America, and Asia, bear ample testimony to the splendid and important services rendered by him in the different quarters of the globe, to his sovereign and his country.

To the East-India Company, the memory of Marquis Cornwallis is peculiarly endeared. To the service of his country in India, were devoted some of the most vigorous years of his most valuable life, and there, at an advanced period of it, has it pleased Divine Providence to terminate his earthly career of honor and glory.

British India will ever be proud to associate with happiness, its prosperity, and renown, the grateful remembrance of its venerated benefactor, Marquis Cornwallis; and the native powers of India will sincerely regret a man, who so deservedly possessed their unbounded confidence, and highest esteem.

By his sovereign and his country, the death of Marquis Cornwallis will be deplored as a public loss;—

Europe at large, to whom his fame and his virtues have long been familiar, and lament the loss of such exalted and respected worth; and history will record his magnanimity, his benevolence, his love of justice, his inflexible integrity, his ardent valour, his wise and prudent policy, as eminently worthy of imitation and praise.

The flag of Fort William was, on receipt of this lamentable news, hoisted half mast high, and continued till sun set, and minute guns, sixty-six in number, corresponding with his age, was fired from the ramparts.

Similar marks of respect, with the solemnities suitable to the mournful occasion, were paid to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, at all the principal military stations and posts dependent upon this presidency, and copies of the preceding orders to be transmitted to the government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, and also to the government of the British possessions on the island of Ceylon.

By order of Government,

J. Lumsden, chief Secy to the Government.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants at Calcutta, 26th of October, 1805, it was resolved,

That in addition to the general mourning which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this settlement on the death of Marquis Cornwallis, a Mausoleum be erected by the permission of government, over the place of his interment at Ghazeepoer, as a memorial of esteem and reverence of his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services. Committees were then appointed for India and Europe, to carry the above resolution in execution: that for Europe consists of

*Lord Teignmouth,
General Ross,
Colonel Kydd,*

*Sir J. Gore,
G. A. Robinson, Esq.*

Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 26, 1805.

It is not my intention to pursue him through all the events and minute parts of his life, which would fill a large volume, but to give a brief outline of his great character, and the principle public services he was engaged and employed in for his country.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and with such talents joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even in peace, when he might have lolled in pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war; and without one single act of inhumanity, he introduced such regularity and exactness of discipline into his own Regiment, (thirty-third) as made it the completest in the British service.

Lord Cornwallis, as before observed, was born the 31st of December, 1738, and elected 1761 to represent the Borough of Eye, in the County of Suffolk, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, 1762.

July 20, 1765, The Right Honorable Lord Cornwallis was made a Lord of the bed chamber to His Majesty—a great proof of his Lordship's merit, and high expectations of his rank and abilities, as a Lord of the bed-chamber is seldom, if ever given, but to those of known abilities, either in the cabinet or field.

Accordingly we find that the 6th of August following, in the same year, The Right Honorable Lord Cornwallis was appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty, and with rank as Colonel of foot.

And the 27th of November following, in the same year, His Majesty was pleased to appoint The Right Honorable Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Warden and chief Justice in Eyre, of all forests, &c. on this side Trent, and having resigned that office in January, 1769, was constituted the 8th of December, 1770, Constable of the

Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotariorum of the Tower Hamlets. Lord Cornwallis entertained an early passion for a military life, and absconded in his youth from the house of his father; entering into the army in the character of a private soldier, and rose gradually by merit only. He was appointed the 21st of March, 1766, Colonel of the thirty-third Regiment of foot, and raised the 29th of August, 1777, to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. He served during the whole of the American war, and in the year 1779 he was selected for Commander in Chief of the Southern army in America, which marched from Charles Town towards the middle Colonies: In this expedition he gained considerable reputation, and defeated the Americans in the battle of Camden, 16th of August, 1780, and in the battle of Guildford, 15th of March, 1781. Encouraged by these successes, he penetrated into the province of Virginia, and was at length defeated, (as will be further explained in its proper place) and taken prisoner with his whole army, in the posts of York Town and Gloucester Point, the 19th of October, in the same year.

The unfortunate termination of this business involved Lord Cornwallis in a contest from the press, with Lieutenant-General Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of the grand British army at New York. Lord Cornwallis resigned the office of Constable of the Tower of London, in February, 1784, and was re-appointed in November, the same year—and the 11th of April, 1786, he was elected Governor-General of Bengal, and Commander in Chief of all the forces, both British and the Company's.

Earl Cornwallis married the 14th of July, 1768, Mary, daughter of James Jones, Esq. by which Lady, (who died the 14th of February, 1779, of a broken heart on his going to America) he had issue, Mary, born the 28th of July, 1769, (and married the 8th of

November, 1785, to Colonel Singleton, Lieutenant-Governor of Languard Fort, in the County of Essex) and Charles, Lord Viscount Brome, born the 22nd of December, 1774, his heir and successor.

It is needless here to enter into the ancestry of this family: but we find one of them chosen Sheriff of London, so early as 1378, in the reign of Richard II.

August 22, 1776, The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, with Lord Percy and General Clinton, commanded the right wing of the army, landing on Long Island, under the command of Lord Howe, Commander in Chief. The center was composed of Hessians, under General Heister, and the left, under General Grant. The fleet of men of war covered the descent, and the whole army landed without opposition. The American General, Putnam, with a large body of American troops, lay encamped and strongly fortified on a Northern peninsula on the opposite shore, with a range of hills between the armies—the principal pass of which, was at a village called Flat Bush, and large detachments of the American army occupied the hills and passes.

Early in the morning of the 27th, the engagement was began by the Hessians, and a heavy fire of cannon and small arms was continued on both sides for several hours. One of the passes which lay at a distance, had been neglected by the Americans—this pass was observed by Lord Cornwallis, who then was at the extremity of the right wing of the English army, which was instantly seized on by him, and immediately with his right division, he passed the hills, and fell on them in the rear, which obliged them to retreat to their camp, and being again intercepted by the centre division, under De Heister, were driven into the woods; here they were again met, and being exposed to three fires, no way remained for them to escape, but by forcing their

way through the English ranks—this was attempted by the Americans with great resolution, and numbers effected their escape; but the greatest part were either killed or taken prisoners, which compleated the victory of the day. The Americans having lost in this battle, two thousand killed, and about eleven hundred taken prisoners, with three Generals. The loss of the English and Hessians were about four hundred only.—General Washington had not then joined the American army.

August 29, the Americans favored by the darkness of the night, and with the most profound silence conveyed themselves on board a vast number of boats, already prepared for them, and landed on the opposite shore.

Soon after this retreat of the Americans, the city of New York was attacked by the British army, (the vanguard commanded by Lord Cornwallis) and soon taken; General Washington (who now had taken the command) was obliged to retreat to Kingsbridge, and the American army retired to a mountainous track of country, acting defensively.

Washington, by a masterly manœuvre, surrounded some Hessian troops, (December 25) and a thousand at least were compelled to lay down their arms, he then crossed the Delaware with his prisoners to Philadelphia, and again recrossed that river, and took possession of Trenton.

Lord Cornwallis ordered several detachments to assemble at Prince Town, from the army at Brunswick, and taking on himself the command of this expedition, marched direct to Trenton, and attacked the Americans, January 2, 1777, at four in the afternoon; the vanguard of the Americans was obliged to retreat, but the pursuing British were stopped, and severely checked with

some slaughter, by some field pieces, which General Washington had placed on the opposite bank of Saupink creek, which did great execution, and covered their retreat. Lord Cornwallis's army lay on their arms all night, in readiness to attack next morning, but General Washington ordered all his baggage to be silently removed, and leaving fires and patrols in his camp to deceive the British, he led off his army in the darkness of the night, and by taking a circuit got to Prince Town without molestation.

Lord Cornwallis was much chagrined, and his plan disconcerted at this unexpected manœuvre of Washington, so that he evacuated Trenton, and retreated to Brunswick.

General Washington encamped on the High Grounds, round the middle Brook, near Brunswick: in this strong situation he threw up such works along the front lines, which made it so difficult and dangerous to attempt, without being exposed to every kind of danger, that it was unanimously relinquished; but every stratagem was employed to draw him from his strong situation, without effect.

It is impossible to single out Lord Cornwallis's battles, marches, and achievements alone, without mingling and joining them with others on the same service, nor shall I be particular as to dates, and both the British and American armies must be often mentioned, as well as their several Commanders.

General Washington being encamped upon the mountain above Quibble Town, with 2000 more at Prince Town, it was thought proper to move from Brunswick on the 14th of June, 1777, early in the morning, with two columns, leaving 2000 men under General Matthews, to guard that Post.—The first division, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, marched to

Hillsborough. The second division, under the Hessian General Heister to Middle Bush, with an intention to draw the Americans to action, and remove from his strong hold, as before described—but finding that could not be done, and it being imprudent to make an attack with any probability of success, it was resolved to withdraw the British army from the Jersey's, so returned to the Camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence the 22nd. to cross over to Staten Island.

Upon the army leaving the Camp at Brunswick, a few troops of the enemy came forward, with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired without any execution; they also sent some battalions into the woods, to harass Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the rear guard, who soon made them fly, but lost two killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy lost forty.

Just as the troops were ready to embark for Staten Island, intelligence arrived, that Washington had sent part of his army from his strong Camp at Quibble Town, to attack the rear of the embarking army; one of three thousand men and eight pieces of cannon, under their general, Lord Stirling, and seven hundred more, and one cannon, under a French officer.

A movement was now immediately resolved on, to draw on an attack, which was done the 26th, in moving in two columns, the right commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and the left under General Howe, which by two circuitious routs, were to meet in the road to Scotch Plains, and to have attacked Quibble Town, and four battalions and six pieces of cannon, were detached in the morning, to take post at Bonham Town.

Lord Cornwallis, with his right column, fell in with the seven hundred Americans, under the French officer, gave the alarm by the firing that ensued, to their other party at Quibble Town, who retired again to the moun-

tain, and returning to Scotch Plains, fell in with Lord Sterling and his army. The British troops vying with each other, fell to close action, and the enemy was soon dispersed on all sides, and fled, leaving behind three pieces of brass cannon, three captains and sixty men killed, and two hundred officers and men wounded and taken prisoners: Lord Cornwallis had only five killed and thirty wounded. The enemy was pursued to West-field, with very little effect.

On the 30th, at ten in the forenoon, the army began to cross over to Staten Island, and the rear-guard, under Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without any opposition, or appearance of an enemy.

July the 23d. the British fleet sailed from Sandy-Hook, and after a tedious navigation, entered at the Chesepeak Bay, and the 25th of August the army landed at the head of Elk river, without opposition, intending to attack Philadelphia on that side.

The British army consisted of fifteen thousand men. General Washington now marched from his secure situation, with all possible expedition to defend Philadelphia with fourteen thousand men, and passing through that City encamped on the Brandy-Wine Creek, about mid-way between the head of Elk river and Philadelphia; and detachments of light troops were sent to harass the British on their march, who on their approach retired to that side the Creek next to the City, being determined to dispute the passage.

September the 3d. Lord Cornwallis attacked, and defeated with the right wing of the army, a large party of about one thousand Americans, that were posted in a wood to retard his march, near Christian Bridge, commanded by the American General Sullivan.

September the 11th. the British army marched to the attack, at day break—the right wing, as usual, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and a most severe battle was fought, which lasted till night; every inch of ground being defended with great bravery: the Americans were defeated with great loss, one thousand being killed and wounded, and four hundred taken prisoners; the British army lost five hundred. This was a com-

pleat victory, and darkness only prevented the pursuit, and utter destruction or capture of the whole American army.

September 26th. General Howe, at the head of Lord Cornwallis's division, entered Philadelphia in triumph, and the main body of the army encamped in its neighbourhood—the American army lay about sixteen miles distant, at Skippach Creek.

December 4th. Lord Cornwallis marched from Philadelphia with the van of a small army, towards White-Marsh, (fourteen miles distant) where the enemy was strongly encamped, with a view to draw them out to engage, or to force the camp, if vulnerable. General Knyphausen followed with a reserve, and the next morning took post upon Chesnut-Hill, in front of the enemies' right. Washington detached one thousand of his light troops, to attack the British light infantry under his Lordship's command, which were instantly defeated and about forty killed and wounded, and their commanding officer made prisoner. It not being found proper to attack the right of the Camp, nor to stay longer in the present place, Lord Cornwallis marched at one in the morning of the 7th. to take post on the Edge Hill, one mile distant from the enemies' left.—Here, as before, about one thousand rifle-men and other troops, with some cannon had advanced from the camp. Lord Cornwallis immediately attacked them with the First Light Infantry and his own (thirty-third) Regiment, and defeated them with great loss both of officers and men; the loss of the British was one officer killed, and twenty or thirty killed and wounded.

General Washington's Camp was so strongly situated in right, left, and center, that he seemed determined to hold his position, and not hazard an engagement—and the weather setting-in very cold, and officers as well as men being without tents or baggage, it was thought adviseable to return on the 8th to Philadelphia—the rear guard, as usual, was commanded by Lord Cornwallis, but was not harrassed by the enemy.

December the 11th. Lord Cornwallis, with a strong corps, passed the river Schuylkill, with the army wag-gons, to collect forage for the winter, which his Lord-

ship accomplished without loss; but his advanced troops fell in with about eight hundred Americans, who had passed over a bridge which they had thrown over the river near Matson's Ford, which were immediately dispersed; some re-crossed the bridge, and broke it down after them, to prevent Lord Cornwallis's party following.

December 13th. Lord Cornwallis took his leave of the Commander in Chief, on his return to England, where he arrived at Whitehall, January 18th, 1778, from Philadelphia.

Lord Cornwallis returned to America in May, 1778, and on the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army, under General-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton,— June the 18th. we find Lord Cornwallis covering the rear, and took a position the 23rd. after a slight skirmish at Allen's Town, which covered the other encampment of the army. The wheel-carriages, bat-horses, baggage, and artillery, extended twelve miles in length, and moved off again the 28th. towards Sandyhook, the rear-guard descending into the Plain, about three miles long and one mile wide, was harrassed by the enemy. Here Lord Cornwallis shewed both his judgment and his bravery, by keeping them constantly at bay, and at distance.

Certain information was positively received, that General Washington was near, with his whole army of twenty thousand men. The British grenadiers and the guards began the attack in front and flank, and the enemy gave way directly, but their second line stood the attack with great obstinacy, but were soon routed; they then took a third position, in a marshy front.

Lord Cornwallis, with his rear-guard, in which was his own (thirty-third) Regiment, attacked a strong detachment of the enemy which greatly annoyed him, and dispersed them. The baggage, &c. had been attempted by the light troops of the enemy, who were repulsed by General Grant. The march was continued to Sandy-Hook on the 29th. and went over by a bridge of boats, in two hours, to Staten Island; the rear-guard, though often attacked, always repulsed the enemy, so

as not to retard the army on its march ; for which Lord Cornwallis received particular thanks from the Commander in Chief, for his great care and bravery.

September the 7th Lord Cornwallis was left by the Commander in Chief, Governor of New York, mean while himself and General Grey, with three brigades of the army went to the relief of Rhode Island, then attacked by a part of the American army, and which they drove away and dispersed.

September 27th. Lord Cornwallis was detached to surprise a large body of Militia, and a Regiment of Light Dragoons lying at Taapan, to prevent and destroy the foraging parties. He formed a plan for surprising them—three deserters alarmed the Militia, who made their escape ; but Lord Cornwallis marched with such silence and celerity, and surrounded the village of Old Taapan, where the Regiment of Dragoons lay, that he entirely surprised them, very few escaped being killed or taken prisoners—with the loss of one man of the second battalion of Light Infantry. This Regiment of Light Dragoons was honored with the title of General Washington's body guards.

December 23rd. Lord Cornwallis, General Grey, and several persons of distinction, arrived in the Roe-Buck from America, the campaign being closed there for the winter.

April the 22d. 1779, Sir William Howe, late Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, being recalled, and a Committee of the House of Commons being appointed to examine him and witnesses, Sir William informed the Committee that many imputations had been thrown out in the public prints, and in private conversations, affecting his character, and that of his noble brother—he at the close of a long speech concluded by saying, he was very sorry to be obliged in his vindication, to prevent the country of the great abilities, bravery, and enterprizing talents of Earl Cornwallis, who he desired to be called as his first witness to be examined, as to the military operations of the army in America.

May 6th. Lord Cornwallis was examined by the Committee, who exculpated General Howe with respect to the Southern expedition.

April the 18th, 1780, Lord Cornwallis arrived from New York, with reinforcements for Sir Henry Clinton, at Charles-Town, South Carolina, on which day the siege began ; and took the command of a large detachment, that was sent to the right, to take or drive away some enemies' Cavalry and Militia, which harrassed the besiegers. I shall not enter into the merits of the siege but attend Lord Cornwallis, who in a few days was joined by Colonel Tarleton's Legion, and together met a large body of the enemy's horse, at the Santee river, which was most vigorously charged and defeated ; about sixty of the enemy were killed and taken, together with every horse of the Corps. On the 12th of May Charles Town surrendered to General Clinton, who in the warmest manner thanked his Lordship for the great assistance he gave during the siege ; also for other services during his excursion—having taken several armed small vessels in the Wando river, which afterwards were of great service.

Lord Cornwallis did not return to Charles-Town, but proceeded up the Santee river, to Fort Ninety-six, taking and destroying every thing before him, and followed up his successes to the frontiers of North Carolina—who with Colonel Tarleton and his Legion advanced to Wackaw, on the 30th of May, and engaged a large detachment of horse, foot, and artillery of the Americans, in a wood, and in less than two hours obtained a complete victory—one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Captains, eight Subalterns, one Adjutant, one Quarter-Master, ninety-nine Serjeants and rank and file being killed—three Captains, five Subalterns, one hundred and forty-two Serjeants and rank and file wounded—two Captains, one Subaltern, and fifty Serjeants and rank and file prisoners—three stand of colours, two brass cannons, waggons, baggage, powder, &c. &c. and twenty-six waggons, loaded with new cloathing, arms, cartridges, &c. Lord Cornwallis immediately turned off towards Campden, which he took with little opposition, on the 2d. of June, a vast number of Loyalists being there : his Lordship appointed a board of Commissioners, to ascertain the depreciation of the paper

currency of the province, and to grant relief, which was a most salutary work.

June the 30th. his Lordship took Fort Ninety-six; the American General Williamson, with his troops, retreated, or was rather dispersed, the intense heat of the weather necessitated him from offensive operations till September—but marched to Charles-Town; but the internal part of the country, during the hot season, was disturbed by the enemies' Generals, and other officers. Lord Cornwallis thought proper to march to Campden, 120 miles, where he arrived August 13th. and was joined by Lord Rawdon. General Sumpter, with six thousand five hundred men, with cannon, was about twelve miles off—his Lordship's little army only two thousand at most. On the 15th it was determined to march off at night, and attack the enemy at day-break. The army had not proceeded above nine miles, when at about two o'clock in the morning, they met the advanced guard of Sumpter, coming to attack his Lordship at Campden; both parties lay on their arms till day-light, when the action began, and for the time very bloody; the British, in general, used the bayonet after one or two fires, and in something less than an hour, after a most obstinate resistance, the enemy gave way in all quarters, and was entirely defeated; and Tarleton's Cavalry pursued twenty-two miles, did great execution—took a great number of prisoners, one hundred and fifty loaded waggons, baggage, cannon stores, and camp equipage, fell into our hands—nine hundred men and several officers killed, and one thousand one hundred prisoners and wounded. His Lordship's loss was two officers, sixty-four killed, eighteen officers, and two hundred and thirty-nine wounded and missing.

October 18th. Lord Cornwallis was joined by a corps under General Leslie, to act under his lordship's directions in the Southern provinces, against the enemy, of which assistance his Lordship stood in great need, having now near the half of his army sick and wounded, and many killed.

December 3, 1780. Lord Cornwallis proceeded on to Winesborough, where he encamped, and sent Colonel Ferguson to make an excursion into Tyon County;

the sickness of the army prevented their making any movement, in consequence of which a numerous and unexpected enemy poured down from the mountains, was attacked by superior numbers, and toally defeated. This situation is a healthy spot, well situated to protect the Northern frontier, and assist Campden and Fort Ninety-six. Hearing that General Sumpter had passed Broad River, Colonel Tarleton with his legion, and sixty-third regiment, mounted, came up with him, and (without counting his numbers) bravely attacked him, although at great hazard and disadvantage. The charge was so rapid and resolute, that the enemy was drove over the river, and Sumpter dangerously wounded; three Colonels, and one hundred and thirty men killed and wounded—with the loss of about sixty killed and wounded of the British, with two Lieutenants of the sixty-third regiment.

January 11th, 1781. Lord Cornwallis moved his army towards North Carolina, intending to reach Bullock's Creek, near Catawba River by the 16th, and his troops were in high spirits and health: and by the latest accounts the American General, Green, with his army, was at Hagley's Ferry, on the Eastern banks of the Pedel. Three hundred men were sent up the river as high as they could go, under Major Craig, to reinforce his Lordship, who intended if possible, to attack Wilmington, on the 16th. Lord Cornwallis was encamped at Turkey Creek, Broad River, and was much impeded by heavy rains—but who, with Colonel Tarleton, got very near to General Morgan, who was retreating before him, and on the 17th came up with him:—the attack was begun by the first line of the seventh Infantry. It is not for me here to be particular in the dispositions or movements of the troops engaged, but the enemy soon gave way; our troops pursuing, were thrown into disorder by the enemies' General Gordon facing about, gave two heavy fires, which occasioned great confusion in the first line. Our two cannons were taken, and nearly lost the colours of the seventh Regiment; in defence of which, every man of the train of Artillery was killed or wounded. Colonel Tarleton then got together fifty or sixty of his Ca-

valry, then charged and repulsed Washington's horse, retook the baggage, and cut to pieces most of the division, who had it in possession afterwards, and retired unmolested to Hamilton's Ford, at the mouth of Bullock's Creek: the loss was about four hundred Infantry, killed, wounded, and taken, the Cavalry lost but very few. The 18th, Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding the check of yesterday, still pressed forward, and kept hard on General Morgan's rear—and on the 1st of February his Lordship passed the Catawba River at a private Ford, opposed by a strong body of Militia, which was soon routed, and a General Davidson, who commanded them, was killed—the same day, Colonel Tarleton defeated another large body of Militia, and took many prisoners, with thirty killed; his Lordship then proceeded to Salisbury, which he took possession of on the 7th.

March 15th. Lord Cornwallis attacked General Green at Guildford, who had an army of six thousand men and four pieces of cannon, and after a very sharp action of three hours, routed the army and took the cannon. The great fatigue of the troops, number of wounded, and want of provisions, prevented our pursuing them beyond Reedy Fork. This was a most severe but necessary action; Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and Captain Goodrich of the Guards, Lieutenant Robinson, of the twenty-third, Ensign Talbot, of the thirty-third, Ensign Grant, of the seventy-first, and Lieutenant O'Hara, of the Artillery, were killed, and Captain Schutz of the Guards, mortally wounded.

March 18th. Lord Cornwallis in the morning, marched from Guildford, and next day arrived at Bell's Mill, and gave the troops two days rest—from thence to Cross Creek, where it was intended to halt a few days to refresh and refit the troops, but there not being four days forage within twenty miles, found it impossible to stop, continued his march to Wilmington, where he arrived the 7th of April, and his first object was to take care of his sick and wounded.—Captain Schutz died of his wounds on the march, as did Colonel Webster of the thirty-third, Captain Maynard of the Guards, and two Hessian Officers.

His Lordship was indefatigable in getting his sick and wounded recovered, and we find him in the next month marching forward—and in June, passed over James's River in Virginia, at Westover, and by Hanover Court House, passed the South Aunee River. The Marquis La Fayette, with his army, was about twenty miles distant. Colonels Tarleton and Simcoe he detached to Charlotte Ville, to destroy what could not be brought away, of stores and ammunition, which they did to a very considerable amount—and on the 14th of July marched, and encamped near James's Town, and in a few days brought the Marquis to action, but in a few minutes they gave way and abandoned their two pieces of cannon; the darkness of the night prevented the Cavalry from pursuing. These partial actions and long marches, in extreme hot weather, diminished the army greatly; besides, he had three small armies now hovering round him, and had marched, or rather retreated into Virginia, because there was no other way probable to escape being surrounded, and no possible assistance could be sent to him there. In this situation his Lordship pushed forward to York Town the latter end of August, hoping either a reinforcement, or that ships would be there to embark his little army;—he occupied both that post and Gloucester near it. In this situation Lord Cornwallis entrenched himself, and did every thing that a brave and prudent Commander could do, to protract the time to receive succours from General Clinton at New York. The enemy broke ground the 30th of August. It is not my intention to particularize their batteries, redoubts, ravines, cannon, mortars, howitzers, stormings, sallies, sorties, and schemes of offence and defence of either besiegers or the besieged—suffice it to say, that his Lordship defended himself and his brave little army, in the noblest manner against the French army of eight thousand, under General Rochambeau, eight thousand Continentals, under General Washington, and five thousand American Militia, with an immense train of Artillery well manned, and amply supplied with ammunition.—His Lordship having one hundred and sixty-four killed, three hundred and ninety-seven wounded, a vast many

sick, and only three thousand two hundred rank and file fit for duty, including officers, thought fit to make proposals to capitulate, to prevent further effusion of blood, and to preserve the lives of those gallant troops which were left; which capitulation was signed by Lord Cornwallis—the 19th of October, 1781, wherein the whole army marched out with drums beating, and laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

During the war of 1756, Lord Cornwallis signalized himself on various occasions in Germany, which, at that time might be called the theatre of war. Here he acquired experience and reputation, and fixed his character on a foundation which even misfortune has not been able to shake.

THE RIDDLE,

Shot on the point of an arrow, from General Washington's army into Cornwallis's tent, the night before the decisive battle, viz.

Stand	take	to	takings
I	you	throw	my

EXPLANATION :

I understand you undertake to overthrow my undertakings.

Upon his return to England, his Lordship was most graciously received by his Majesty, but did not enter into any public business; retiring to his country seats, at Brome and Culford, in the county of Suffolk, embellishing and improving them to the greatest advantage, where he enjoyed for a short period, the comforts of retirement from a bustling busy life, which hitherto had been his lot. During this time of ease and quiet was a severe paper war between his Lordship and the General in Chief, Sir Henry Clinton, on account of the neglect of the latter, in not sending reinforcements soon enough to prevent the capitulation of the army, and which it

was generally thought was purposely done, to eclipse the well-earned laurels of the former.

In this retirement Lord Cornwallis remained until the critical situation of affairs of the East India Company, requiring the aid of a person, whose integrity and abilities could claim the confidence of all parties, his Lordship was selected to take the direction of that important concern, with scarce a dissenting voice. He immediately embarked for his government; and the public, with good reason, looked up to his Lordship's zeal and attention to the service.

Accordingly in April, 1786, we find the court of Directors, in consequence of the new India Bill having received the royal assent, appointed Earl Cornwallis Governor General and Commander in Chief of Bengal and the armies there, as well the Royal as the Companies, and Chief of the Council of Bengal; and the 3d. of May the same year was elected one of the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter, being then on his voyage to India.

March 6, 1787, advice was received of the safe arrival of Earl Cornwallis at Fort William, September 10, 1786, in perfect health, and arrived at Calcutta, September 12, and took charge of the government. He was received with the strongest marks of respect and regard by all ranks of people, as well the natives as the Europeans. His first business was to tranquillize the government from the calamities, which a long arduous war had involved them.

March 7, 1787. Lord Cornwallis this day gave orders to apprehend all Europeans, whether British or Foreigners, who came under the description of vagrants, which has been of the utmost service in clearing the streets of Calcutta.

The 12th. Lord Cornwallis ordered home to England, by the ships, this season, five hundred recruits, which had been sent out by the Company, being totally useless to his Lordship or the army in any respect whatever—they being infirm, undersized, and incorrigible vagabonds, and he would not permit known thieves to be in the army.

The procession of the Nabob from Chitpore to Cal-

cutta, in order to pay his compliments to Lord Cornwallis on his arrival in India, is worthy notice, and may not improperly be described here, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of the Eastern Princes.

Seven elephants of the first magnitude were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses—on the back of one was fixed a throne of indescribable splendor, on which was the Nabob with a man behind him, holding a superb fan, in the very act of collecting the breezes in his service.

The throne was composed of gold, pearls, and brilliants, and the Nabob's dress was worth a sovereignty; nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the elephant on which he rode.

His state Palanquin followed; four pillars of massy silver, supported the top, which was encrusted with pearls and diamonds, with fine glass plates on every side, as well as the back and front, to shew his Highness's person to the greatest advantage.

Arrived at the entrance of the Governor's house, down knelt the elephant for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded with an immense retinue, dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had previously been prepared for this princely guest.

Lord Cornwallis wrote to England to the East-India Company, for more troops, to strengthen the European force, and recommended agreeing with Government to send over some Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry.

It was not known when the last dispatches came away from India, whether Lord Cornwallis meant to go to Cawnpore, or proceed to Lucknow first.

The Governor General of Bengal, Lord Cornwallis, has issued an order that all newspapers shall be liable to the same postage as private letters, which took place the 31st of October last.

The Conduct of Earl Cornwallis has met the general approbation of the Company, and of the native Princes in India. Oude and Benares have reason to bless him.

January, 1790. In this year Earl Cornwallis totally abolished the slave trade in Bengal, and issued a proclamation, declaring that all persons who shall hereafter be found directly, or indirectly concerned therein, shall

be prosecuted in the supreme court, and, if a British subject, shall, on conviction, be sent to Europe; and in order that no person shall plead ignorance, the proclamation is to be published every where, in every jurisdiction, on the 1st of January every year, together with one thousand sicca rupees reward for the discovery of every offender.

It is the military character of Lord Cornwallis which the Author here intends to publish, therefore the private occurrences which mostly took up this year and last, is not the object proposed nor intended; neither will the particular causes of the rise and origin of the war with Tippoo Saib be inquired into. The rooted aversion he has to the English, will never suffer him to be at peace so long as he lives; he is now entering the Travancore country, without ceremony, although the king thereof is guaranteed by the Company, at the last peace—he has also stationed several bodies of horse in the Cuddeph, and other Northern countries, with a view at the same time to enter the Carnatic.

1791. Preparations for the campaign being completed at Madras, the army marched February the 5th from Velhout, and reached Vellore the 11th; halted two days to get a supply of provision, and an addition that had been prepared for the battering train and recovered men.

By letters dated the 29th of March, 1791, Earl Cornwallis had deceived the enemy, and ascended the Ghauts—that General Abercrombie had also effected his march up those mountains, and was within fifty miles of Seringapatam, the capitol of Tippoo Saib—that Colonel Hartley had marched still nearer, and was ravaging the country, and at present without any loss—that the Pashwa, with large reinforcements, had joined the Marhatta forces, and a detachment of six thousand cavalry was sent to the assistance of Earl Cornwallis—that the important post of Darwar had surrendered—that there was no fort of consequence to impede the march of the armies to Seringapatam, near to which some of the cavalry had already penetrated—that Tippoo had quitted Bangalore, and retreated towards his

capitol. — Bangalore was taken by storm, with little loss, the 19th of April, and the army rested there five days to recruit their provisions, and prepare materials for the siege of Seringapatam : his cattle had suffered very much in their march, from the heavy rains, and a large supply of draft Bullocks was wanted, which was immediately sent him.

May the 3d. Lord Cornwallis marched from Bangalore towards the capital of Mysore ; he found the country more rugged and barren than was expected, and his cattle suffered very much. The zeal and alacrity of the troops enabled him to go on. The greatest part of the carriages, loaded with stores of the magazines and the intrenching tools, was drawn and carried almost all the way by soldiers.

May 15th. His Lordship attacked and defeated Tip-poo's whole force, took four pieces of cannon, and drove him and all his troops under the walls of Seringapatam.

24th. His Lordship found the rapid destruction which the heavy rains and the want of forage, had made in the cattle, in addition to very unexpected obstructions to a junction with General Abercrombie, owing to the almost impracticability of passing the fords of the Cavery, had obliged him to relinquish attacking Seringapatam, before the setting in of the monsoon, and determined him also to destroy the heavy iron guns, which for some time had been drawn by soldiers. A great deficiency now likewise appeared in the public stock of provisions, threatening a famine, and no means to procure any ; rice could not be had for less than a pagoda for two pounds weight : with all these disadvantages his Lordship was obliged to remain near Seringapatam, to secure the retreat of General Abercrombie, who had advanced to Periapatam ; but on the 26th. he was obliged to march to Bangalore and Vencatecherry. If his Lordship could have gone to Amboor, where was a large reinforcement, there was also six thousand draft, and twenty thousand carriage bullocks.

When Lord Cornwallis got to the ground where he meant to encamp near Bangalore, the 5th of June, he was much surprised to hear that the two Mahratta armies were within one day's march of him, and which

he had every reason to believe were one hundred and fifty miles distant, and the advanced guard was actually within sight; and the next day they agreeably informed him they were happy it was in their power to relieve his necessities in rice and Bullocks.

Thirty thousand Mahratta horse was resolved on to be kept in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, to keep him in continual alarm, and marched away accordingly.

Captain Read had been detached with a strong corps, to forage in the Mysore country, and was so fortunate as to collect nine thousand loads of grain, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two unloaded bullocks, fourteen thousand five hundred sheep, and one hundred horses; for which indefatigable conduct, he had public thanks for his services, and a present of one thousand pagodas.

June 28th. Lord Cornwallis arrived at a camp called Magri, for the purpose of reconnoitering the forts of Severn Droog, and giving the Mahrattas an opportunity of employing their numerous cavalry and followers, in searching the extensive jungles, for the large quantities of cattle and grain said to be collected in them from the adjoining country.

August the 10th. Lord Cornwallis having amply recruited his loss of Bullocks, and with an army well provided with provisions, stores, and a battering train of artillery, was preparing to take the field, and proceed against Seringapatam. Tippoo had scoured, and cleared his country all around him of provisions, and had intrenched himself very strongly in the island of his capitol. He had neither molested Lord Cornwallis's army in their intrenchments, nor fallen on the Carnatic.

His Lordship, on the 12th. received a Vakeel from Tippoo, charged with a commission to treat for peace, but his Lordship again persisted in refusing to negotiate otherwise than by writing, and the Vakeel was sent back.

A detachment of Tippoo's troops attacked Coimbatore, but was repulsed with great loss.

The Rajah of Travancore had agreed to contribute

towards the expences of the war, ostensibly taken for his support, ten lacks of rupees per annum, during its continuance.

A Mahratta General had possessed himself of the Sera country, between Seringapatam and Chittledroog, which greatly increased Tippoo's difficulties, by cutting off all supplies which he could obtain from that quarter, it being the only one from whence he could get assistance of provisions.

The important fort of Chittledroog, was given up to the Mahratta chief, upon certain conditions; it is a garrison of the utmost importance, and an irreparable loss to Tippoo Sultan, as he placed the greatest confidence in its resistance, and had deposited vast quantities of treasure, and most of his favorite women in it.—This fort cost Hyder Ally an immense sum in repairs of the fortifications, after he had been three years reducing it.

Lord Cornwallis, at the time of his taking the field, the latter end of October, found all the forts of any consequence in our possession or our allies, whose conduct he was perfectly satisfied with.

October 10, the strong fort of Nundy Durgum was taken by storm, by Major Gaudy, and is a post of infinite consequence, giving a quiet possession of a long tract of country, and securing extensive communications behind, when the army move forward to Seringapatam. There was only four Europeans and thirteen natives killed, and thirty-seven Europeans and 56 natives wounded.

Lord Cornwallis, on the 11th of November, ordered Seavern Droog to be invested by Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, with two regiments of Europeans, four native battalions, twelve pieces of cannon, and two mortars; and although it was deemed impregnable, it was besieged and carried by assault in a few days, without the loss of one man. The fort of Ramgheu, another hill fort, and Ottery Droog, the only places remaining to the enemy, between us and Seringapatam, was carried by assault, with only two wounded—by storming these forts the enemy lost above three hundred killed.

Lord Cornwallis and the grand army was to move

from Severn Droog, January 23, 1792. A Mahratta chief, assisted by Captain Little's Detachment, gained a complete victory over ten thousand of Tippoo's troops, on the borders of the Bednore country, taking all the guns, ammunition, treasure, baggage, eight elephants, and the General who commanded.

February 8, 1792, Lord Cornwallis advanced and encamped within seven miles to the North of Seringapatam, from whence it could be plainly seen Tippoo had taken a position on the North bank of the river, with his front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water courses; and also fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon. It would have cost a great number of brave men to attack the camp by day, and the success even then doubtful: it was therefore determined to make the attempt at night; for which purpose, on the 6th, soon after sun-set, the army was divided into three divisions, the right commanded under General Meadows, the left under Colonel Maxwell, and the centre by his Lordship; the officers commanding the leading corps of these divisions, were directed, after driving the enemy from their camp, to endeavor to pursue them through the river, and establish themselves on the island; and for Colonel Maxwell to attempt if possible to pass the river, after possessing himself of the height, if he saw the other attacks successful.

The centre and left divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish their objects completely. Colonel Maxwell gained the heights, and passed the river, and the first five corps of the centre division crossed over to the island. Lord Cornwallis was now in possession of the camp, which was standing, and of all the artillery of the enemies' right wing, and of all the redoubts; of all the ground on the North side the river, and of a great part of the island; but the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground all night. Of their brass and iron cannon, to the amount of sixty-two was taken. It was impossible at this time to obtain the number of killed and wounded of the British, but it is supposed about two hundred Europeans.

Tippoo sent proposals for peace, February 11, to Lord Cornwallis, and all the four allied powers, whose armies were joined with him; and a proposal was returned, that previous to any accommodation, two sons of Tippoo should be sent to the camp, as hostages for due performance of what might be agreed on. February 1787, the two eldest sons of Tippoo arrived in Lord Cornwallis's camp, about twelve o'clock. The works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people, and Tippoo Sultan was plainly perceived to be among them. In a few minutes afterwards the two princes made their appearance; they were then conducted from the city to a large pavillion pitched for their reception, near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort, where they were received by Sir John Kennawry, who attended them, accompanied by an escort to head quarters. On entering the camp, they were saluted with nineteen guns, and the part of the line they passed were under arms, the officers saluted.

Lord Cornwallis received them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys, and they were then formally delivered to his Lordship, by Gullum Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vackeel, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty. An awful silence prevailed for a minute; at length Gullum Ally approached Lord Cornwallis, much agitated, and thus addressed his Lordship: "These children," pointing to the princes, whom he presented, "were this morning sons of the Sultan, my master; their situation is changed, and they must now look to your Lordship as their father." The tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordship received them, seemed to confirm the truth of the expression: the attendants of the young princes seemed astonished, and their countenances were highly expressive of the satisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordship.

Some conversation took place between the Vakeels of Tippoo and his Lordship, in which the former declared, that the termination of the war diffused happiness through all ranks of people; and after sitting a few minutes retired, accompanying the young princes to their tents, under an escort of British troops, which

also remained with them as a guard. Before they took leave Lord Cornwallis presented to each of them a gold watch, as a mark of his regard. They were dressed in white muslin, and round their necks they wore some beautiful pearls, to which was suspended a paltigon, consisting of an emerald and a ruby of a large size, surrounded with a profusion of brilliants.

Soon after this the treaty of peace proceeded on quickly, and a confirmation of the terms soon followed. One half the stipulated sum, 3,300,000*l.* to be paid immediately, the remaining half by three instalments, not exceeding four months between each payment—the whole sum to be discharged in twelve months, and to be made in the largest coins in circulation in the country, which will make a difference of near a million sterling more to the advantage of the Company and Allies; the latter to take those countries most contiguous to their respective dominions—the Company to have a most rich and extensive fertile country on the Malabar coast. The Allies are so highly gratified with the terms of peace, and of the liberal and honorable conduct of Lord Cornwallis, that the firmest reliance may be had in future, on their combined and cordial attachment to the English arms, cause, and interest, in the Eastern empire.

The violent temper of Tippoo was never clearer exemplified than is described by Lord Cornwallis, in adjusting the treaty. Tippoo positively declared that the papers of his revenues were lost in the forts and places taken; and could not give an account of his revenues, to divide as agreed on; and positively objected to the best account formed by the Allies which joined his dominions—which was two crore and sixty lacks of net rupees, which he declared was false, but allowed it at two crore and thirty-seven lacks—which at length was assented to.

Upon this adjustment, he started farther difficulties, by objecting with great warmth, to cede some of the districts which had been included in the treaty by the Allies, in the selection of their respective portions; and above all others, he was resolved not to relinquish the Coorga country, which his Lordship was determined to

obtain for the Company, as being necessary to form a secure barrier for the new possession on the coast of Malabar, against every power about the mountainous Ghauts, appeared at one time, to be almost insurmountable. At this very time the Allies were in possession of his sons as hostages, and more than eleven hundred thousand pounds of the sum which he had agreed to pay in ready money; which one would have thought as sufficient pledges from any other man, but Tippoo, for the performance of the preliminary articles.

From these considerations, Lord Cornwallis judged it incumbent upon himself to be prepared to support the terms of the treaty by force, should it be necessary; therefore resolved that the armies should not quit the positions they occupied, till the articles of the definitive treaty was signed—upon which Tippoo reflecting on his situation, suddenly withdrew his objections, and the treaty was signed on the 26th.

May 25. At the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, a proclamation was issued for the renewal of a commercial intercourse between the Carnatic and Mysore Countries, and their merchants, as well as the Allies, with any part of the Company's territories, under the same privileges which they enjoyed before the late war.

September, 1792. His Majesty was pleased to create the Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis a Marquis.

June, 1793. At a general court held at the East-India-House, the Directors and Court of Proprietors unanimously granted an annuity of five thousand pounds to Marquis Cornwallis, and his assigns for twenty years certain, for his services in India.

March 30, 1793. Marquis Cornwallis having settled peace with Tippoo, and all the Indian Princes, as also adjusted the different modes of trade with the merchants; and every part of the Company's territories being not only at peace, but in great prosperity, had a third rate ship of war and two frigates prepared to sail as a convoy, to bring his Lordship and treasure home from India.

Soon after the news of the peace with Tippoo arrived at Calcutta, a liberal subscription was opened to present Earl Cornwallis with a diamond star, George loop, &c.—but no sooner was his Lordship acquainted with

it, than he declined this honor, and put a stop to the scheme, which had been a favorite object with this settlement, for the great benefits it will receive from the peace and his Lordship's wisdom.

In March, 1794, the Right Honorable Marquis Cornwallis arrived at his house in New Burlington Street, from India. April 5th, the committee appointed by the Court of Common Council of the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, three Aldermen, ten Commoners, two Sheriffs, Chamberlain and City Officers, proceeded in great state to Marquis Cornwallis's house, New Burlington Street, and presented him with the freedom of the City of London in a curious gold box.

It is not for me, here in this short account, to name the company, but they consisted of the first nobility in the Kingdom, and Members of Parliament—the Directors of the East-India Company—City Members—the Committee—Common Council, &c. &c. The entertainment was in the first style of magnificence, of every rarity and delicacy that the Kingdom could afford, or money produce. The front of the Mansion-house was illuminated, and a curious transparency exhibited of the Marquis Cornwallis receiving the sons of Tippoo, as hostages.

An interval of rest from public business now ensued for the noble Marquis, and his chief time was employed in building, repairing, and beautifying his two noble mansions of Brome and Culford, in the county of Suffolk, until the year 1798, when the distracted and rebellious state of Ireland called some extraordinary able person to take the command there. The eyes of His Majesty and Privy Council were consequently turned to Marquis Cornwallis—and we find, on the 13th of June 1798, the Right Honorable Marquis Cornwallis was sworn in Lord Lieutenant and Captain General of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of his excellency, Lord Camden. And such was the necessity of vigorous measures to be immediately pursued, that the noble Marquis set off directly for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin Castle, the 20th of June, at five in the afternoon, and was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

&c. and attended by a squadron of Dragoons; at six o'clock he was introduced to Earl Campden, who received him in state: the oaths were administered to him, and he was invested with the collar of the order of St. Patrick, and received the sword from Earl Campden—and afterwards he received the compliments of a most numerous nobility, who attended to welcome him to the viceroyship of Ireland, and as their deliverer from a cruel rebellion.

After meeting the Irish Parliament immediately on his arrival, and consulting the proper step to be taken; on the 14th of July, the Marquis caused a proclamation to be issued, of an amnesty to the deluded insurgents, which was attended with the happiest consequences—numbers of which laid down their arms.

June 23. Earl Campden, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Castle in order to embark for England.

July 19. A message was sent from Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to both Houses, signifying His Majesty's most gracious intention of granting a general pardon for all offences committed on or before a certain day to be fixed by them, with such exceptions consistent with the public safety; and also recommending Parliament to frame some measures for ascertaining the losses of his loyal subjects, and to bring their claims before Parliament.

Upwards of twelve thousand pounds were collected at a charity sermon in Dublin, preached by Mr. Kirwan, before the Marquisses of Cornwallis, Buckingham, and Hertford, and most of the Irish nobility, on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who fell during the rebellion.

August 27. Marquis Cornwallis went up the canal on his route to Connaught, to take the command of the army, the City of Dublin and neighbourhood being tranquil. 8th of September Marquis Cornwallis arrived at St. John's Town, in the County of Longford, but before he could join General Lake, that General had come up with the French, which had landed a few days before at Bantry Bay, and after a short engagement they all surrendered at discretion, and the rebels who had joined them fled in all directions. Marquis Cornwallis returned to the Castle, having examined the ar-

mies, and encouraged them to persevere in exterminating rebellion—and the 6th of October his Excellency went in state to the house, and declared the royal assent to forty public and private bills, and then made a speech to both Houses, and reported to them the report of the secret committee of enquiry into the rebellion—and a most alarming account was given, that in the province of Ulster only, there were in 1796, no less than one hundred thousand united Irishmen, armed with pikes, &c. ready to avail themselves of the arrival of a French army, which was promised to be fifty thousand. In this year the armed yeomanry of Ireland first began to be formed, which was estimated at twenty thousand, but in less than six months exceeded thirty-five thousand, well armed and well appointed; to which may be ascribed the country's salvation.

Martial law was now declared to exist, as some parties of rebels were within three miles of Dublin—several regiments of both horse and foot were sent to Ireland, and what is more remarkable many regiments of militia volunteered their services to go there, to assist in quelling the rebellion against the best of Sovereigns—so many militias offered their services more than were wanted, that many of them were obliged to be refused.

January 22 and February 5, 1799, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House, amidst an extraordinary number of horse and foot guards, and delivered a long and excellent speech from the throne; stating his confidence that the zeal of His Majesty's regular and militia forces, the gallantry of the yeomanry, the British fencibles, and militia, and the valour of His Majesty's fleets, will, no doubt, defeat every future effort of the enemy—and hopes that this consideration, joined to mutual affection and common interest, will dispose the Parliament of both Kingdoms to provide the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection essential to the common security, and of consolidating into one firm and lasting fabric, the strength and the resources of the British empire. The address was carried in the house of Lords, by a majority of thirty-two, and in the Commons by two only: thus was the question in favor of the Union carried in both houses by a small majority.

Having thus by uniting and obtaining the good will and abilities of not only both Houses of Parliament, but of all the principal nobility and gentry of all distinctions, entreating them to lay aside party feuds and animosities, he laid the foundation of the happy Union of the two Kingdoms, which had long been attempted in vain, but by him in a short time was completed.

Marquis Cornwallis having now completed his mission, only waited for a successor, who on the 25th of May, 1801, arrived at Dublin Castle—being the Right Honorable Earl of Hardwicke—and on the 27th. the Marquis Cornwallis embarked for England, amidst the loud acclamations and good wishes of a vast concourse of people, for his safe arrival in England.

Thus his services in Ireland were not less effectual than those he had rendered in India, and it was to him that we owed that system of prudence and mercy, by which the deluded were brought back to their duty.

The Marquis Cornwallis, we do not hesitate to say, was the wisest Governor ever sent to India, and the only one that ever encouraged a system of peace and conciliation. His idea of the government of India was that of territory, not to be extended but improved; a country not to be oppressed but reconciled. Simplicity and honesty were strong traits of his character—he was too generous to govern by intrigue, and his code of Indian law was humanity.

He was also the Ambassador who, on the 29th April, 1802, concluded the last peace with France.

The loss of such a man is at all times a public misfortune, but at this period irreparable; as a worthy suitable successor, who would tread in his path, is we fear, scarcely to be found—his generosity and private charity is perhaps unequalled in these kingdoms; and although he leaves a noble successor, who inherits, in a great degree, his father's virtues, yet numbers, unknown to him, partook of his father's munificence. It would be tedious to pursue him through all the events of his life; but this is the effusion of the heart of one, who has had the honor of knowing the Noble Marquis above *fifty* years.

FINIS.

Kemmisb, Printer, Borough.



